

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
TERUO KOBAYASHI	201, 5-6-32, Yokohama-shi, ISO GO-ku Yokohama-shi KANAGAWA-KEN. JAPAN	小林 昭夫 TERUO KOBAYASHI

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuhe Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Perk, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
FUMIKO KOBAYASHI	201-5-6-32, YOKOHAMA, ISOGO-KU. YOKOHAMA-SHI, KANAGAWA-KEN, JAPAN	小林 富美子 FUMIKO KOBAYASHI
MAMORU KOBAYASHI	1270-163, HAGISONO, CHIGASAKI-SHI KANAGAWA-KEN, JAPAN	Mamoru Kobayashi
SETSUKO KOBAYASHI	4	小林 節子 SETSUKO KOBAYASHI

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** Scholars and researchers have confirmed that most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Woman" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
YOSHIRO WADA	2101-3-302 TOTUKA CHO TOTUKA KU YOKOHAMA CHI KANAGAWA KEN JAPAN	yoshiro wada.
YOSHIYO WADA	2101-3-302 TOTUKA CHO TOTUKA KU YOKOHAMA CHI KANAGAWA KEN	yoshiyo wada.

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
SAKAE YAMADA	4-15-3 SUGITA ISOGU YOKOHA MA JAPAN KANAGAWAKEN	<i>Sakae Yamada</i>
MIKA. OGINO	1-21-30 TANAKA ISOGOKU YOKOHA MA	MIKA. OGINO
TAEKO. HIRATUKA	1-26-1 TOMIOKA HIGASHI, KANASAWAKU YOKOHAMA JAPAN	<i>Taeko. Hiratuka</i>

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools, Page 468, Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917: "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2006). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 48, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Fujio Yamaguchi	1039-24 Namiyanagi, Hanno-shi, Saitama, Japan	Fujio Yamaguchi
Junichiro Yamaguchi	1038-24 Namiyanagi, Hanno-shi, Saitama, Japan	junichiro yamaguchi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
MIKIKO HASEGAWA	7-15-18 SUGITA 15090 YOKOHAMASI KANAGAWA-KU JAPAN	mikiko hasegawa
KENZO HASEGAWA	7-15-18 SUGITA 15090 YOKOHAMASI KANAGAWA-KU JAPAN	kenzo hasegawa

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
YOUKO KAKUDATE	60-3-401 JAPAN KANAZAWAKU YOKOHASI KANAGAKEN	youko kakudate
TOSHIE FUJAWARA	1-21-30 TANAKA I SO GOKU YOKOHASHI	TOSHIE . FUJAWARA
TOSHIO FUJAWARA	1-21-30 TANAKA I SO GOKU YOKOHASHI	TOSHIO FUJAWARA

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuhe Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Perk, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asehi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hate, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
MIROKO SATOH	4-11-50 SUGITA ISOGOKU ^{YOKOHAMA} KANAGAWA ^{JAPAN}	Miroko Satoh
MIKIKO KONDO	4-8-18 SUGITA ISOGOKU YOKOHAMA	Mikiko Kondo
Setuko Miyakoshi	5-17-2 Sugita isogoku YOKOHAMA	Setuko Miyakoshi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
YURIKO NAGASHIMA	2-4-56 JAPAN KANAZAWAKU YOKOHAMASHI KANAGAWAKEN	yuriko nagashima
KEIKO KUNISADA	5-4-17 JAPAN YÔKÔDAI ISOGOKU YOKOHAMASHI KANAGAWAKEN	keiko kunisada
NOBUHIRO URABE	25-14-1491 JAPAN TOHUKAKU YOKOHAMASHI KANAGAWAKEN	nobuhiko urabe

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Heta, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Junko Takiguchi	5-4-19-502 Yokodai Isoga-ku Yokohama-shi Kanagawa-ken	Junko Takiguchi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/improved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

Reference: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
TERUE Kawanishi CHI	2-3-27, Yokokai 13082-KU Yokokai-shi Kanagawa-KEN	TERUE Kawanishi
KOICHI YAMAGUCHI CHI	2-12-36 - YOKODAI 13040-KU YOKOHAMA-CHI KANAGAWA-KEN	Koichi Yamaguchi
MISAKO YAMAGUCHI CHI	2-12-36 - Yokodai 13080-KU YOKOHAMA-CHI KANAGAWA-KEN	Misako Yamaguchi

JAPAN

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Katsumi Mochida	519-3 AHEMA Akiruno-shi Tokyo Japan	Katsumi Mochida
Miyuki Takiguchi	509-2 OYAMACHI Hachioji-shi Tokyo Japan	Miyuki Takiguchi
Norihiko Takahashi	4-6 Oiwakecho Hachioji Tokyo Japan	Norihiko Takahashi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Yasuko Yanase	1-37-25 Ichibancho Tachikawa-shi Tokyo Japan	Yanase Yasuko
Izumi Tsuruoka	0-62-5 Nishisunacho Tachikawa-shi Tokyo Japan	Izumi Tsuruoka
Nareshima AkiFumi	3-16-3 MUSA SHIMURA YAMASHI TOKYO JAPAN	AkiFumi Nareshima

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as **uncontested facts**. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Fumiaki I dogawa	1366-34 NAKAGAMI TYO AKI SIMASI Tokyo Japan	Fumiaki I dogawa

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 489. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

- (1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.
- (2) Lines 913-915: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, Inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.
- (3) Lines 915-917: "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://go99.gl/9xM3LL>)

Tadashi Moriuchi	1-36-6, Koursutadai, Kachiyo-shi, Chiba, Japan	Tadashi Moriuchi
Shigehiro Kuno	2-4-16 Kikari, Inzai-shi, Chiba, Japan	shigehirokuno
Wataru Moriuchi	1-36-6, Katsutadai, Tachiyoshi, Chiba, Japan	Wataru Moriuchi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 489. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


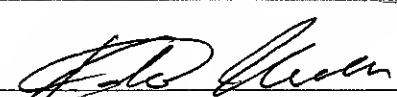
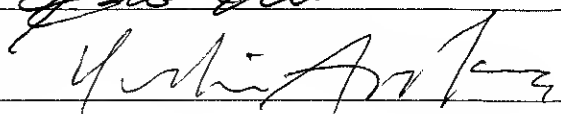
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Akira Ikeda	531 Warren Ave San Leandro CA	
Keiko Ikeda	774 Erie Cir. Milpitas, CA 95035	
Yoshie Anjiki	2206 Haste St. #18 Berkeley, CA 94704	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Aya Talarigo	5405 Carlton St. Oakland CA 9	Aya
Kiyoe Wakabayashi	5047 Bel Estes Dr. San Jose, CA	Kiyoe
Mari Andrews	1800 Stokes St. San Jose, CA	Mari

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

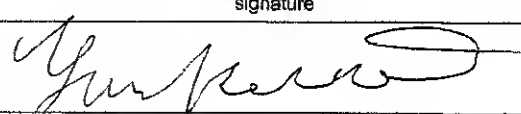
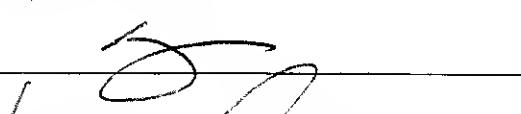
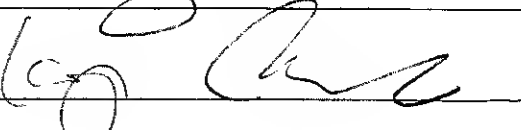
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Yui Ikeda	1321 Jonathan St Santa Clara, CA 95050	
Taylor da Costa	2750 Impruneta Ct. Livermore, CA 94550	
Koji Hayama	2750 Impruneta Ct Livermore, CA 94550	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:




(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Takashi Nakamura	5964 Harbord Drive Oakland, CA 94611	
Hiroko Loyd	19885 Wisteria Dr. #9 Castro Valley CA 94546	
Jeffery Kubota	6114 Allbrook Circle Pleasanton, CA 94588	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

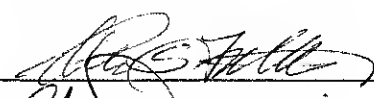
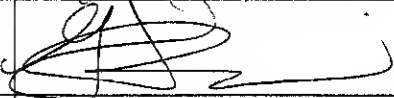

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Yuka Fraguaglietti	733 Bridge Creek Drive CA 94582	
Yoshi'ko Lee	694 Rockcreek Ct CA 94598	
Yumi Paap	6463 Scenic Ave. CA 94551	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

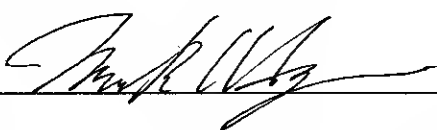

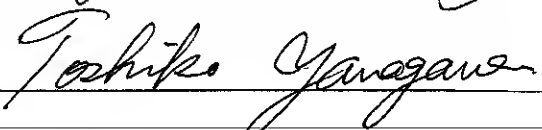
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Masako Udagawa	8140 Canyon Creek Cir Pleasanton CA	
Motoko Day	5230 San Vicente Terrace, Dublin CA	
Toshiko Yanagawa	48175 Leigh St. Fremont CA	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about “Comfort Women”

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


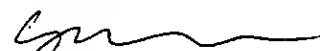
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://www.gj/9xh/11>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Fukuda Hiromi	2021 Foxswallow Rd, Pleasanton, CA	Hiromi F.
Hsako Pradhan	4930 Piper Glen Ter. Dublin CA	
Yukiko Takeuchi	2247 Dewberry Dr. San Ramon CA	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Amanda Czetli	12684 Calle Charmona San Diego, CA	Amanda Czetli
Hiroshi Kubota	6114 Allbrook Circle Pleasanton, CA	H Kubota
William Curtin	1321 Jonathan St Santa Clara, CA 95050	W Curtin

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

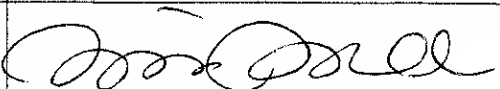
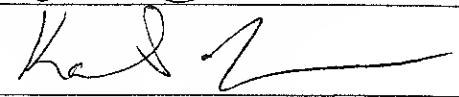
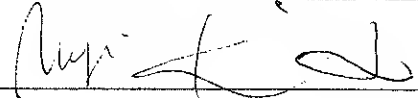
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Miyo McBee	1745 Harvest Landing Ln., Tracy, CA 95376	
Kaori Zemrak	9632 Velvet leaf Cir San Ramon, CA 94582	
Megumi Snyder	4210 Canyon Crest Rd. W. San Ramon CA 94582	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

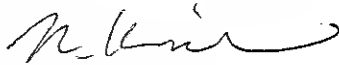
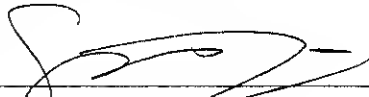

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
HORIKO KAMISAKA	1649 Las Piedras Ct, Los Gatos CA 95032	
SHANNON TOLANI	20349 Claridge Ct Saratoga CA 95070	
Stephen McBee	17415 Harvest Ln Tracy CA 95376	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

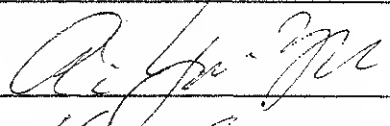
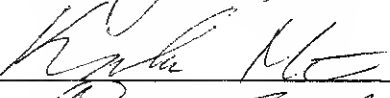
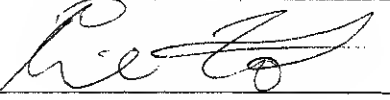
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
AYAKO YAMAZAKI	124 BELWOOD LANE #B LosGatos CA95032	
Kanako Matsuzuka	7572 Kirwin Ln. Cupertino CA95014	
Rie Tolanj	20349 claidge ct Saratoga CA95070	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

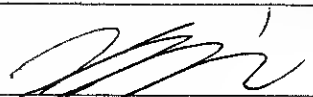
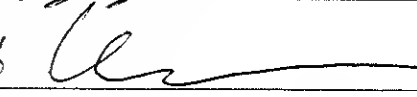
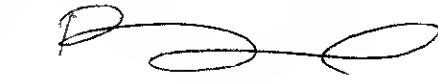
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Konomi Ono	924 Woodland Dr San Ramon CA 94582	
Chiyoaki M. Iclase	30 Blackstone Hollow Ct CA 94506	
Rana McBee	1745 Harvest Landing Ln Tracy CA 95376	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


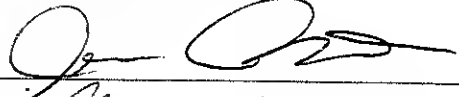

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Emiko Watson	666 Paradise Vly. S. Danville, CA 94526	
Joe Monastiero	1828 Tanglewood way, Pleasanton, CA 94568	
Mahi Butler	1825 Creek Rd., Livermore, CA 94550	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


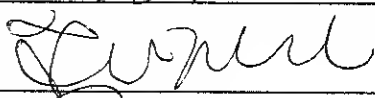
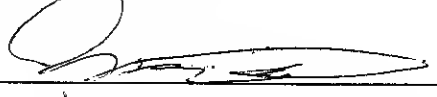
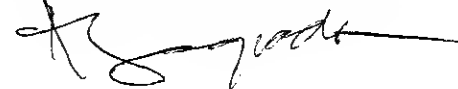
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
TOMOKO SAITO	6175 Lakeview Circle San Ramon	
Tomomi Pleimikul	2311 29 th Ave. SF CA	
Miho Westover	2067 31st Ave. SF CA	
Aira Sagrado	1219 38th ave. SF CA	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

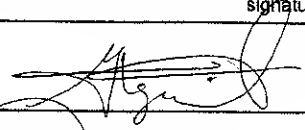
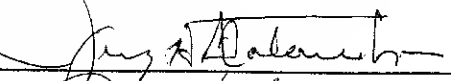
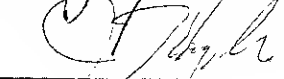
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuhe Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuhe Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://qoo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Griselda Aguilar	490 Post St San Francisco, CA 94102	
Jerry H. Watanabe	9301 Fircroft Ln San Ramon CA 94582	
JAMES HAYASHI	1875 16 th AVE SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Nagisa VanVliet	569 Misty Way, Livermore, CA 94556	Nagisa VanVliet
Cassie Monastiero	1828 Tanglewood Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566	Cassie Monastiero
Miyoko Tokuda	1876 FEATHER CT, TRACY, CA 95377	Miyoko Tokuda

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

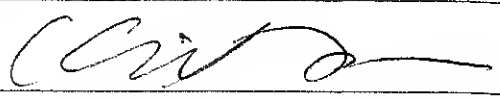
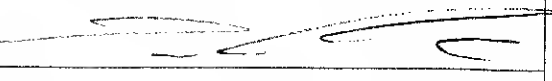
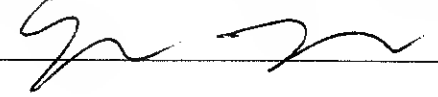
RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

- (1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.
- (2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.
- (3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Kiyoshi Amdo	4622 ELESTER DR SAN JOSE, CA 95124	
Sachi Monastiers	1828 Tanglewood way, pleasanton, CA 94568	
Yosuko Katano	5082 Fioli Loop San Ramon, CA	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

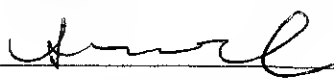

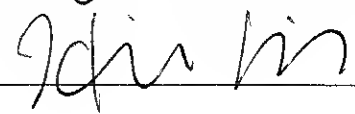
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Sumiko Curtin	1306 Nestwood Way Milpitas CA 95035	
Alyssa Monastiero	1828 Tanglewood way, Pleasanton CA 94566	
Hiroko Bilick	47112 Warm Springs Blvd Fremont CA 94539	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

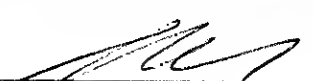


(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Sachiyo Ishikawa	20629 Garden Ave Hayward, CA 94541	
Masae Kawahara	416 Karelian St. Danville, CA 94506	
California Book	1027 Instar Circle San Ramon 94582	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as **uncontested facts**. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of **comfort women** is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." **EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS:** As the number of **comfort women** is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Uta Tsuyuzaki	Shoreline Drive, Alameda, CA	el pueco
Miho Rodguez	971 N Main St #30 Walnut Creek	Paulo Rodriguez
NOZOMI FUKUNAGA	979 E Stanley Blvd Livermore, CA	Maya Kurogi

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Osamu Matsuo	2-12-39 Yokodai, Isogo-ku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, 235-0045	Osamu Matsuo
Hideo Ohshima	2-12-39 Yokodai, Isogoku Yokohamashi, Kanagawa 235-0045 Japan	Hideo Ohshima
Yuichi Ikeda	1-24-3-101 Yokodai, Isogoku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan	Yuichi Ikeda

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Atsuko Matsuo	2-12-39 Yokodai, Isogo-ku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 235-0045	Atsuko Matsuo
Kazuo Ikeda	1-24-3-101 Yokodai, Isogoku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Japan	Kazuo Ikeda
Kazumi Ikeda	1-24-3-101 Yokodai, Isogo-ku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan	Kazumi Ikeda

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Chikako Hirae	2-12-40-2 Yokodai, Isogoku Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan	Chikako Hirae
mineko Hirae	2-12-40-2 Yokodai Isogoku Yokohama, Kanagawa Japan	mineko Hirae
Toshi Hirae	2-12-40-2 Yokodai, Isogoku Yokohama, Kanagawa Japan	Toshi Hirae

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

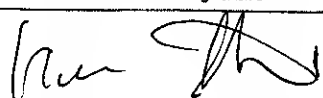
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Hiroto Oosaki	2051-3 Komagase Noda-shi Chiba-ken, Japan	
Sonoko Oosaki	2051-3 Komagase Noda-shi Chiba-ken Japan	Sonoko Oosaki

Feb. 01 1995 10:06PM P2

PHONE NO. :

FROM : Panasonic FAX SYSTEM

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 489. Lines 913 - 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:



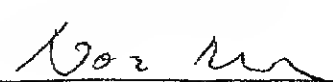
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-biased groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Maxim Kuroe	8740 Greenwood Ave San Geronimo	
Shinichi Kuroe		
Nozomi Miyata	15927 S. Harvard Blvd Gardena 90249	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-20 16 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Woman"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

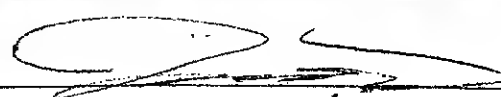
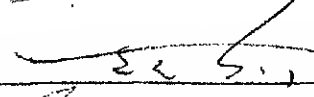
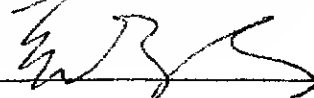
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917: "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
JOJI NAKAMURA	512 W. IMPERIAL AVE #2 EL SEGUNDO CA 90245	
Noriyuki Sakurai	2929 190th St. Redondo Beach, CA 90278	
Hiroko Ogawa	1735 Arlington Ave Torrance, CA 90501	

Feb. 01 1995 10:08PM P4

PHONE NO. :

FROM : Panasonic FAX SYSTEM

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469, Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

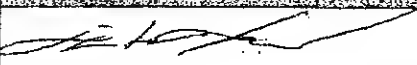


(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of woman were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuhe Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuhe Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://go.ql/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
MITSUO MASUBUCHI	15721 LA SALLE AVE GARDENA, CA 90247	
SHINTI SHIMADA	26301 AVENIDA CALIDAD MISSION VIEJO CA 92681	
Shinichiro Oizumi	1735 ARLINGTON AVE Torrance, CA 90501	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469, Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort woman is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

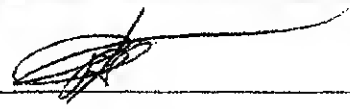
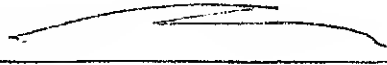
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917: "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Heta, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Ryuichi Kurokawa	23525 ARLINGTON AVE #227 TORRANCE, CA 90501	
Tomoko Yoshida	23314 Chen Chow Blvd TORRANCE, CA 90505	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Keiko Murai	21345 Hawthorne Blvd, #304 Torrance, CA 90503	Keiko Murai 2/23/16
Masumi Kim	4881 Sunset Ave. La Crescent, CA 91214	Masumi Kim
Sayoko Takasue	21016 Brookline Dr. Walnut, CA 91789	Sayoko Takasue
MASAKO HARADA	1409 GLENWOOD DR WHITTIER CA 90601	Masako Harada

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

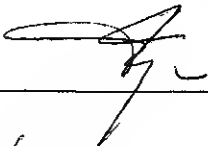
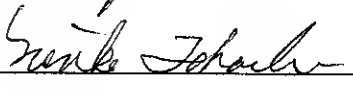

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
EMUKO NAKAJIMA	119 E. UNION ST. PASADENA, CA 91103	 2/23/16
NORIKO TAKARABE	287 BONITA AVE PASADENA	 "
Midori Morimoto	18029 Cordary Ave Torrance, CA 90504	 "

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

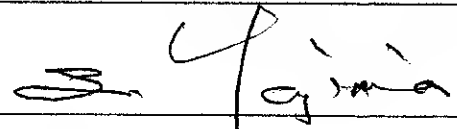
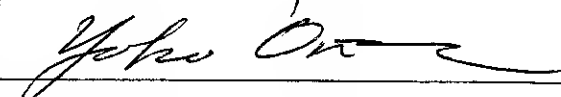

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
SEIKO YAJIMA	70 Pen Brand Rd. Rolling Hills, CA 90274	
Yoko Onimaru	1150 Goldenwest Ave Arcadia CA 91009	
SANAE KOZONO	2035 W 235TH ST TORRANCE CA 90501	

2/23/16

"

"

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
MIYAKO KADOGAWA	4030 Skelton Circle Culver City, CA 90232	Miyako Kadozawa 2/22/16
KAYAKO KADOGAWA	4039 Skelton Circle Culver City, CA 90232	Kayako Kado 11
Junko Maeda	244 S. Irving Blvd. L.A. CA 90004	2/23/16

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


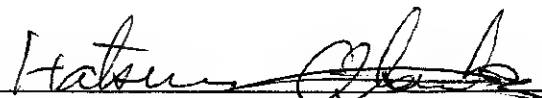
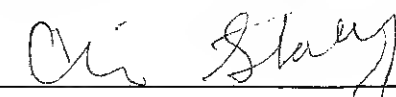
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
HIDEKI OTSUKA	2675 Lochleven way Henderson NV 89044	
HIATSUMI OTSUKA	2675 Lochleven way Henderson NV 89044	
Chi Stuey	2675 Lochleven way Henderson NV 89044	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:


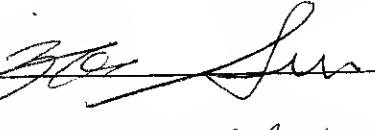
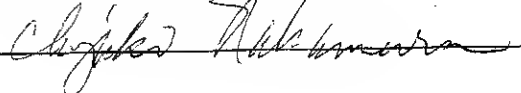
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Emiko Hikido	89 IRIS AVE S.F CA 94118	
YOSHIKO SASA	1747 Buchanan St. 94115	
CHIZUKO NAKAMURA	618 41st Ave S.F. CA 94121	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

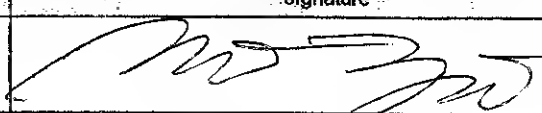
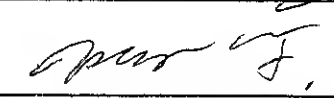

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	Signature
Mayumi Taniguchi	104 D Compton Cir San Ramon, CA 94583	
James Taniguchi	104 D Compton Cir. San Ramon, CA 94583	
Kyle Taniguchi	104 D Compton Cir San Ramon, CA 94583	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Ritsuko Takano	1-15-1-305 Mihama-ku chiba-shi chiba JAPAN	高野 4-1-3
Kim Taniguchi	4816 Canary br. pleasanton. ca. 94566	Kim Taniguchi
Ken Taniguchi	4816 Canary drive Pleasanton. CA. 94566	Ken T.

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

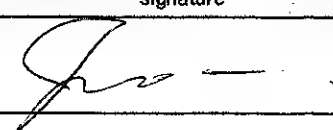
(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://qoo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Jay Taniguchi	104 Compton Cir. San Ramon, CA. 94583	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

	Printed Name	Address	signature
1	ATSUKO LAI-MICA	3623 OLIVER RD CARMEL CA	Atsuko Lai-Mica
2	Kaneko Weber	2090 Waring Seaside Ca 93955	Kaneko Weber
3			
4			

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:



(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
Yumi Terasaki	620 Rock Rose Lane San Ramon, CA 94582	
Glenn Terashita	620 Rock Rose Lane San Ramon, CA 94582	

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915. "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917. "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

	Printed Name	Address	signature
1	KAZUE KAWASAKI	741 N. 4th St, San Jose Calif	Kazue Kawasaki
2			
3			
4			

Feb 16 16 09:52p

mail

2/27/2016

接收

11/29

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds" of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915: "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." FINDINGS: Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917: "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS: As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

	Printed Name	Address	signature
1	Tokie Sakai	1045 Tweed Place Seaside, CA. 93955	Tokie Sakai
2			
3			
4			

We are strongly against the teaching of inaccurate history at schools in California.

RE: 2014-2016 Draft History-Social Science Framework for Grade Ten, Chapter 15: Grade Ten — World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools. Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919 about "Comfort Women"

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea and Japan, and hyperboles abound. As the education of children is important, it is essential that all claims are carefully confirmed before teaching them as uncontested facts. Please consider the following points:

(1) Lines 917-919: "most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation." **EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS:** All historians and scholars agree that the exact number of comfort women is uncertain [Refs. 1,2]. However, estimates by scholars who conduct research on this topic range typically in the tens of thousands [Refs. 1,3]. Although "most" activists and politically-based groups claim the number is "hundreds of thousands," reputable scholars generally do not state such a high number.

(2) Lines 913-915: "'Comfort Women,' a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war." **FINDINGS:** Scholars and researchers have confirmed the most Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians (not the Japanese Army), served for defined periods of time, were often paid (or their families paid), and were allowed to return home. [Refs 1-4] As such, many scholars explicitly do not use the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. The expression "sexual slaves" was popularized by, inter alia, lawyers filing lawsuits, activists, politicians, and journalists conveying what others said, and thus now permeates the Internet and media.

(3) Lines 915-917: "'Comfort Women' can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century." **EVIDENCE BASED FINDINGS:** As the number of comfort women is uncertain (see above), it would be inappropriate to claim outright that it is "one of the largest cases of human trafficking" of the last century. Again, many neutral scholars explicitly avoid the expression "sexual slavery", as it would be misleading. A small fraction of comfort women in territories Japan occupied during the war (e.g., Indonesia) were forcibly acquired by local military personnel, but this was done by soldiers acting independently [Ref. 1]. The women were freed after about two months when a higher ranking officer discovered the situation, and the personnel responsible were later punished.

Few things are more important than children's education, and it is crucial that history be taught in a fair, neutral, and fact-based way. The tragic results of history being taught in a biased way can be seen in the Middle East, where past misdeeds are often exaggerated and only one side's version of events is presented. We urge that the proposed additions (lines 913-919) be shelved until their veracity is confirmed/disproved in a neutral and unbiased way, e.g., by consulting scholars who have conducted in-person research in this field, such as Prof. C. Sarah Soh (San Francisco State University), and Prof. Yuha Park (Sejong University, S. Korea), and Prof. George Akita (University of Hawaii).

References: [1] C. Sarah Soh, "The Comfort Women," University of Chicago Press, Chicago (2008). [2] Yuha Park, "Comfort Women of the Empire," Asahi Shimbun Publications (2014). [3] Ikuhito Hata, "No Organized or Forced Recruitment: Misconceptions about Comfort Women and the Japanese Military," Professor Emeritus, Nihon University. [4] United States Office of War Information Report No. 49, 1944 (All Refs at <http://goo.gl/9xM3LL>)

Printed Name	Address	signature
MAYUMI HANYU	29-1-409 Yamadaminami Suita, Osaka, Japan	Mayumi Hanju

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MISAKO KAWANO	1501 Brakshaw Rd Monterey Park CA 91759	Misako Kawano	
ALICE YAMADA	12285 OLD HARBOUR DR Seal Beach CA 92740	Alice Yamada	
JILLIE R. YAMADA	12285 OLD HARBOUR DR Seal Beach CA 92740	Jillie R. Yamada	
Richard Kawan	1501 BRADSHAW MONTEREY PARK	R. Kawan	
SUMIKO SHADLE	5643 Lakia Dr Cypress CA 92620	Sumiko Shadle	
SAB SAKAMOTO	5532 LUDLOW AVE GARDEN GROVE, CA 92845	Sab Sakamoto	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
LILLIAN YANAGIHARA	6320 E. ELIOT, LONG BEACH.	Lillian Yanagihara	
PAUL MORINISHI	16027 Brookhurst Fountain Valley, CA 92708	Paul Morinishi	
Grace Morinishi	16328 Redwood St. Fountain Valley	Grace Morinishi	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at: Change.org?
SHOGO INOVE	5-49-402, Yakushi-cho, nishinomiyashi, Hyogo, Japan	SHOGO INOVE	✓
MINORU NAGATA	2-13-18-711, Karita, shumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi osaka, Japan	MINORU NAGATA	
IKUKO TAURA	3-6-28 Minamitakeya-cho, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo, Japan	IKUKO TAURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Tervu Nagashima	2-28-203 Satakenki, Suitashi Osaka Japan	Tervu Nagashima	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
JUN TSUJIHARA	2-1-717, Ikeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	JUN TSUJIHARA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MASAMI WADA	1-2 Nagisasaekae-machi Hirakatachi, OSAKA Japan	MASAMI WADA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kiyoteru Izumi	15-18-115, Sakuragaoka, Takarazuka-city, Hyogo, Japan	Kiyoteru Izumi	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Yusuke Takeuchi.	4-2. Ogura Higashi, Hirakata-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Yusuke Takeuchi	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
RYUJI NAKANO	2-1-2-37 Taishibashi, Asahiku, OSAKA, Japan	RYUJI NAKANO	✓

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
SHINICHIROU TOMIOKA	2-5-8 Gojyou-chou, Nara-shi, NARA, Japan	SHINICHIROU TOMIOKA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Juji Saagawa	1-6-21-1017, Oyudokite, Fitate, Otsukashi, Japan.	Juji Saagawa	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org?
Yoshiyuki Haneda	6-41-5 Higashinaka, Yamatotakada, Nam, jp.	Yoshiyuki Haneda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOSHINORI MATSUI	HYOGO, JAPAN 5-9-19 HIGASHINANIWACHO, AMAGASAKI-SHI.	YOSHINORI MATSUI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KOUICHI IKUSHIMA	3-3-13. kibogaoka, kumatori-cho		
KOUICHI IKUSHIMA	osaka-fu. Japan 3-3-13, kibogaoka, kumatoricho, sennangun.	KOUICHI IKUSHIMA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KENJI ANGURI	3-14-8 nishiki, kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	KENJI ANGURI	✓

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YUHEI YONEDA	1-2-56-1318 Nishikagaya, Suminoe-ku	Osaka-shi, OSAKA, Japan YUHEI YONEDA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKESHI SUHARA	3-2-10, Asakusacho Sakai-ku Sakai-shi, OSAKA, Japan	TAKESHI SUHARA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual-slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KEIKO KIMOTO	2-7-5 Shindo, Matsubara-shi, OSAKA, Japan	KEIKO KIMOTO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
CHIEMI SAKAMOTO	71-1-1-211, Kuba, Kaizuka-shi, Osaka, Japan	CHIEMI SAKAMOTO	
MIHO NAKADA	2-6-18 Minato, Izumisano-shi, Osaka, Japan	MIHO NAKADA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/oZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKASHI KANO	2-16-13 wakaba Sennangun Osaka Kumatoricho	TAKASHI KANO	
JUNKO KANO	"	JUNKO KANO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOICHI MATSUYAMA	2-2-63 Wake-cho, Izumi-shi, OSAKA, Japan	YOICHI MATSUYAMA	
MASAE UCHITA	7089-405 Hineno, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA, Japan	MASAE UCHITA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KAZUNORI YOSHIOKA	1-7-23 Ebana-ji-cho, Nishi-ku, Sakai-shi.	和歌山 野村 和典	
	OSAKA, JAPAN		
YASUKO YOSHIOKA	1-7-23, Ebana-ji-cho, Nishi-ku, Sakai-shi	Yasuko Yoshioka	
	OSAKA, JAPAN		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women Issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this Issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org?
HIROYUKI TAKEZAWA	2-5-19-705, Tamatsu, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, Japan.	HIROYUKI TAKEZAWA	
AKIYO TAKEZAWA	2-5-19-705, Tamatsu, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, Japan.	AKIYO TAKEZAWA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Ryo Nakayama	#104, 2-4, Oyabuneshi-machi, Kawachinagano-shi, Osaka, Japan	Ryo Nakayama	✓
Kana Shitafuji	#305, 2-10-15, Minamihorie, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan	Kana Shitafuji	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MACHIKO TATSUBO	73-6 Sekishaya, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	MACHIKO TATSUBO	✓
MITSUJI TATSUBO	73-6 Sekishaya, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	MITSUJI TATSUBO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at: Change.org?
<i>Junji Saagawa</i>	<i>1-6-21-1017, Oyadokote, Kitaku, Osaka-shi, Japan.</i>	<i>Junji Saagawa</i>	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Yoshiyuki Haneda	6-41-5 Higashinaka, Yamato takada, Nara, jp	Yoshiyuki Haneda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOSHINORI MATSUI	HYOGO, JAPAN 5-9-19 HIGASHINANIWACHO, AMAGASAKI-SHI.	YOSHINORI MATSUI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Writa "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MITSUO IMAI	7185-10 Hineno, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA	MITSUO IMAI	
EIKO KOGUCHI	6-5-6 Oriono, sumiyoshi-ku, OSAKA, Japan	EIKO koguchi	✓
KAZUKO TAMURA	,	KAZUKO TAMURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KAZUMI TAKAHASHI	2-10-15-504 Minamihorie, Nishiku, OSAKA-city, Japan	KAZUMI TAKAHASHI	
KAZUKO FUMITA	8-4-13-902, Uehommachi, Tennōji-ku Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan	KAZUKO FUMITA	
YUJI MIYAZAKI	170-10, Naraba, Nakaku, Sakai-city, Osaka, Japan	YUJI MIYAZAKI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual-slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NANASE AWAJI	3-4-2-802 Minatohonmachi, Wakayama-shi WAKAYAMA, Japan	NANASE AWAJI	
MASAKO MORIMOTO	1-11 Kitadejima, Wakayama-shi, WAKAYAMA, Japan	MASAKO MORIMOTO	
SATOSHI NISHIMURA	1-5-19-308 Minatogoten Wakayama-shi, WAKAYAMA, JAPAN	SATOSHI NISHIMURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MEGUMI IZUYAMA	84-5-65-302, Migata-cho, Izumi-shi, OSAKA, JAPAN	MEGUMI IZUYAMA	✓
TAKUYA IZUYAMA	"	TAKUYA IZUYAMA	
HAZUKI IZUYAMA	"	HAZUKI IZUYAMA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
ERIKO KAWATA	20-28 Hakonoura, Hannan-shi, Osaka, Japan	ERIKO KAWATA	✓
YOKO KAWATA	20-28 Hakonoura, Hannan-shi, Osaka, Japan	YOKO KAWATA	
YUSUKE KAWATA	1-3-21 Gontozaka, Hadogaya-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan	YUSUKE KAWATA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NAO ODA	3042-1-403. Kavaokacho, Kitaku, Sakaishi, Osaka, Japan	NAO ODA	
MASAHIRO ODA	//	MASAHIRO ODA	
MANAMI ODA	//	MANAMI ODA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOSUKE SUGIMOTO	1-9-5. uchida-cho, Izumi-shi, Osaka, Japan	YOSUKE SUGIMOTO	✓
TAKAKO SUGIMOTO	"	TAKAKO SUGIMOTO	
CHIKA SUGIMOTO	"	CHIKA SUGIMOTO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Toshio Nishiwaki	9-17-60 Habu-cho, Hishiwada-shi, Osaka, Japan	Toshio Nishiwaki	✓
Motoi Nishiwaki	"	Motoi Nishiwaki	
Aiko Nishiwaki	"	Aiko Nishiwaki	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YASUO SUEYOSHI	1-46-8 Hatsugano, Izumi-shi, Osaka, Japan	YASUO SUEYOSHI	
KAORI HADA	1155-205 Tujino, Sakai, OSAKA, Japan	KAORI HADA	
YASUYO KIMURA	1-33-2-603 tadaokahigashi, tadaoka, OSAKA, Japan	YASUYO KIMURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKESHI FUJIWARA	2-2 12-1025 Dekijima, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	TAKESHI FUJIWARA	
Shigeru Yoshida	1-4-7 Nakano-cho, Miyakojima-ku, Osaka-shi, Japan	Shigeru Yoshida	
ETSUKO NAKAKITA	1-58 Handa, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	ETSUKO NAKAKITA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TADASHI MORITA	1-10-21-203, Sinkitama, Yodogawaku, Osaka-city, Japan	TADASH MORITA	
IZUMI MORITA	"	IZUMI MORITA	
SHOKO MORITA	"	SHOKO MORITA	
CHIKAYO MORITA	"	CHIKAYO MORITA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NAOCHIKA TAHARA	5-1-28 Shiroyamadai, Minamiku, Sakai-shi OSAKA, JAPAN	NAOCHIKA TAHARA	✓
TOMOKO TAHARA	//	TOMOKO TAHARA	
RYOSUKE TAHARA	//	RYOSUKE TAHARA	
KENTARO TAHARA	//	KENTARO TAHARA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
OSAMU TSUBOUE	8-8-11. Okamoto, Higashinada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo, Japan	OSAMU TSUBOUE	
SHOTA DEGUCHI	1-7-6 Hamadera Ishizucho-naka, Sakai-shi - Nishiku, Osaka, Japan.	SHOTA DEGUCHI	
JUNYA SERITA	7-1-205 Imazutatsumi-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo, Japan	JUNYA SERITA	
TADAHISA FUNAKOSHI	78-3 Anamushi Kashibashi, Nara, Japan	TADAHISA FUNAKOSHI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOSHIYUKI. OTA	2-30 HIGASHIMINATOCHO. IZUMIOTSUSHI.	YOSHIYUKI OTA	
MIEKO. OTA	2-30 Higashiminato-cho, Izumiot-su-sho, OSAKA, Japan	MIEKO OTA	
YUKA. OTA	5-6 Sugahara-cho, IZUMIOTSU-SHI, OSAKA, Japan	YUKA OTA	
SATORU. OTA	5-6 Sugahara-cho, IZUMIOTSU-SHI, OSAKA, Japan	SATORU OTA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kazuki Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan	Kazuki Kohada	
Keita Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan	Keita Kohada	
Judith Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan	Judith Kohada	
Yuna Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan	Yuna Kohada	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual-slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MAYUMI MEGUMI	60-4 Nii, KAIZUKA-SHI, OSAKA, Japan	MAYUMI MEGUMI	
TOMOMI MEGUMI	5	TOMOMI MEGUMI	
RYOTA MEGUMI	5	RYOTA MEGUMI	
TOSHIO FUJITA	18-12 NAGAYOSHI, KAIZUKA-SHI, OSAKA Japan	TOSHIO FUJITA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Minako Ueda	344-1 Habutaki-cho, Kishinada, Osaka, Japan	Minako Ueda	✓
Shingo Ueda	"	Shingo Ueda	
Ichigo Ueda	"	Ichigo Ueda	
Hakuto Ueda	"	Hakuto Ueda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YUMI KATSUNO	4-16-405 Uoya-cho, Kishiwada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	YUMI KATSUNO	
MARI KONISHI	9-6-903 Tanaka-cho, Izumiotsu-shi, Osaka, Japan	MARI KONISHI	
CHIE KITAGUCHI	11-19 Node-cho, Izumisano-shi, Osaka, Japan	CHIE KITAGUCHI	
TAEMI MATSUOKA	3-8-5 Hamadera-cho-, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	TAEMI MATSUOKA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
SHUJI TAKANO	7-17-605 Tamatukukinomachi, OSAKA-shi, Osaka, Japan	SHUJI TAKANO	
KYOUSUK KURISU	21-70-keiyakizaka, Kawanisiji, Hyogo, Japan	KYOUSUKE KURISU	
SHIGENOBU OKITO	3-4-1-205 KOTOBUKI CHŌ TAKASUKI-city, OSAKA, JAPAN	Shigenobu Okito	
Tsuyoko Ikeguchi	1-13-1-201 Kitaoji, Otsu-shi, Shiga Prefecture, Japan	Tsuyoko Ikeguchi	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKUEI ITO	2-3-9 Makoyutaka machi Amgasaki City Hyogo Japan	Takuei Ito	
MINRU SHINTANI	1503-2-9-18 Minami-chooka Minato-ku Osaka City Osaka Japan	Minoru Shintani	
Natsuyuki Hagitani	406-4-12-8 Nakuragawa Naniwa-ku Osaka City Osaka JP	Hagitani	
Manami Nishida	3-6-20 Kaenminamiyuta Higashi-ku Osaka-city Japan	Manami Nishida	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKAKO NAKAHARA	20 29-19-202 Nanabantyou.Kousien.Nishinomiyachi Japan	TAKAKO NAKAHARA	
YUKARI FUKUTOMI	1-4-12 Kitakoyoucho.Sakai shi OSAKA.Japan	YUKARI FUKUTOMI	
MIKA TAKAMATSU	2-12-14-402 Terauchi. Toyonakashi Osaka Japan	MIKA TAKAMATSU	
SHIORI TABUSHI	1-10-15-103 Jokoji Amagasaki city Hyogo Japan	SHIORI TABUSHI	
SAKI SUMIKURA	4-5-28-201 Mikage Nakamachi Higashinadaku Kobeshi Hyogo Japan	SAKI SUMIKURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Hiroshi Ikeda	1-235 Mozunishino-cho; Kitaku, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	Hiroshi Ikeda	
Noriko Ikeda	//	Noriho Ikeda	
Miho Ikeda	//	Miho Ikeda	
Naho Ikeda	//	Naho Ikeda	
Kaho Ikeda	//	Kaho Ikeda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KOUSUKE NISHIDA	7-2-6, Yoshita Higashiosaka-shi, OSAKA, JAPAN	KOUSUKE NISHIDA	✓
MINORI NISHIDA	"	MINORI NISHIDA	
KOHARU NISHIDA	"	KOHARU. NISHIDA	
TEPPEI NISHIDA	"	TEPPEI NISHIDA	
GINJI NISHIDA	"	GINJI NISHIDA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kōheī Yamada	13-10 himesato-cho Nishi yodogawa-ku, Osaka, Japan	Kōheī Yamada	
Masahiro Tamura	2-18-7 Oosunigaoka Kyotanabe-shi, Kyoto, Japan	Masahiro Tamura	
Shinya Kikuhara	2-9-32 kamori-cho, Kishiwada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Shinya Kikuhara	
Yūsuke Naka	1-68-10 Mozuhonmachi, sakai-shi, Kita-ku, OSAKA, Japan	Yūsuke Naka	
Munetaka Inoue	246-5-3 handaiji-cho, sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	Munetaka Inoue	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KAZUHIRO AKASAKA	4005-1-1210 Fukaishimizucho. ^{KAKAKU} SAKAISHI	KAZUHIRO AKASAKA	
MAKIKO AKASAKA	" ^{BOSAKA JAPAN}	MAKIKO AKASAKA	
MIREI AKASAKA	"	MIREI AKASAKA	
YUKI AKASAKA	"	YUKI AKASAKA	
	970-1 Uchihatacho, Kishiwadashi, OSAKA JAPAN	HIROKO AKASAKA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
HIROYUKI SHIRAKASHI	1-28-8 Higashiyama, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	HIROYUKI SHIRAKASHI	✓
TOMIKO SHIRAKASHI	1-28-8 Higashiyama, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	TOMIKO SHIRAKASHI	
SOUMA SHIRAKASHI	1-28-8 Higashiyama, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	SOUMA SHIRAKASHI	
NAGATOSI KITA	1-28-8 Higashiyama, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	NAGATOSI KITA	
MISAKO KITA	1-28-8 Higashiyama, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	MISAKO KITA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKAO MIYAMOTO	4-6-8-201 Nakamikuni-cho, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	TAKAO MIYAMOTO	
KENTAROU TAKESHITA	2-20-22-110 Habu-cho, Kishimada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	KENTAROU TAKESHITA	
HIROKI KITADA	6-20 Kitamaruhoen, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	HIROKI KITADA	
AKEMI MATSUBARA	4-14-2-410, Noe, Jyoutou-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan	AKEMI MATSUBARA	
Noriko Aoki	1-16-2 Hagoromo, Takaishi-shi, Osaka, Japan	Noriko Aoki	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YASUNORI MABUCHI	407-1 Nagareki-cho, Kishiwada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	YASUNORI MABUCHI	
YASUMI MABUCHI	"	YASUMI MABUCHI	
NONOKA MABUCHI	"	NONOKA MABUCHI	
YASUO MABUCHI	"	YASUO MABUCHI	
SAYOKO MABUCHI	"	SAYOKO MABUCHI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
—	—	—	
HIROFUMI KOBORI	57-1 Miyukidori, Sakai-ku, Sakai-shi, OSAKA, Japan	HIROFUMI KOBORI	
Natsumi NISHIMURA	2461-11, Habu-cho, Kishiwada-city, Osaka, Japan	Natsumi NISHIMURA	✓
Yasvaki Yoshida.	1876-4 Nougaw Wakayama-city, Japan.	Yasvaki Yoshida.	
Yoshiji Kontani	1-20-4 Fujii-cho, Kishiwada-city, Osaka, Japan	Yoshiji Kontani	
Mieko Kontani	"	Mieko Kontani	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TORU HASHITANI	3-19-22 Kinigaoaka, Hashimoto-shi, WAKAYAMA, Japan	TORU HASHITANI	
KANAKO HASHITANI	"	KANAKO HASHITANI	
KAIRI HASHITANI	"	KAIRI HASHITANI	
RIO HASHITANI	"	RIO HASHITANI	
TAKAYOSHI HOTTA	2-157 Nishi, Hamadera Furusato-cho, Nishi-ku, Sakai-shi, Osaka, Japan	TAKAYOSHI HOTTA	
YASUKO JOKO	3-3-12 Ikue, Asahi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan	YASUKO JOKO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
SHŪJI KIKUCHI	2-14-15 Uriwari Nishi, Hirano-ku, Osaka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	SHŪJI KIKUCHI	
ETSUKO KIKUCHI	"	ETSUKO KIKUCHI	
AI KIKUCHI	"	AI KIKUCHI	
KYOHEI KIKUCHI	"	KYOHEI KIKUCHI	
TSUTOMU JŌKŌ	6-5-41-N1605 Noda, Fukushima-ku, Osaka-shi	TSUTOMU JŌKŌ	
JUNKO JŌKŌ	" OSAKA, Japan	JUNKO JŌKŌ	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
HARUHIKO FUJIWARA	27-29 Nanmatsu-cho, Kishiwada-shi, Osaka, Japan	HARUHIKO FUJIWARA	
NORIKO FUJIWARA	"	NORIKO FUJIWARA	
KANAE UEDA	"	KANAE UEDA	
TATSUYA UEDA	"	TATSUYA UEDA	
JUNICHI ISHIMARU	3-16-9 Kiyomidai, Kawachinagano-shi, Osaka Japan	JUNICHI ISHIMARU	
CHIYOKO ISHIMARU	"	CHIYOKO ISHIMARU	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write "Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KAZUKI SHIBANO	1618 Nagataki, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA, Japan	KAZUKI SHIBANO	
HIDEAKI TSUCHIYA	238-1-205 Tawaraya, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA, Japan	HIDEAKI TSUCHIYA	
ATSUKO TSUCHIYA	"	ATSUKO TSUCHIYA	
MIO TSUCHIYA	"	MIO TSUCHIYA	
YUSUKE TSUCHIYA	"	YUSUKE TSUCHIYA	
KEIKO ARIOKA	1137-1 Ikuehama, Kasooka-shi, OKAYAMA, Japan	KEIKO ARIOKA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YUZUKA ARIOKA	2-5-5-205 Nishiki, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Yuzuka Arioka	
MOMOKA ARIOKA	"	Momoka Arioka	
CHIYOKO SHIBANO	1618 Nagataki, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Chiyoko Shibano	
HITOSHI SHIBANO	"	Hitoshi Shibano	
YUKARI SHIBANO	"	Yukari Shibano	
AIRI SHIBANO	"	Airi Shibano	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKANORI ISHIDA	4-8-10 Nishiki, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Takanori Ishida	
YOSHIKO ISHIDA	"	Yoshiko Ishida	
KENTA ISHIDA	"	Kenta Ishida	
RYOMA ISHIDA	"	Ryoma Ishida	
SHINICHI ARIOKA	2-5-5-205 Nishiki, Kaizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	Shinichi Arioka	
ANNA ARIOKA	"	Anna Arioka	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Miki Fujii	2892-1 Sihge . Sehan city. Osaka Japan	Miki Fujii	
Maki Fujii	"	Maki Fujii	
Junko Nakagawa	3-33-30 Gomon higashi Kumatori-chou Osaka Japan	Junko Nakagawa	
Mayumi Iwata	8-8 asahi-cho Izumisano-city Osaka Japan	Mayumi Iwata	
Kenichi Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan	Kenichi Kohada	
Yukiko Kohada	2604-229 Hakonoura Hannan city Osaka Japan.	Yukiko Kohada	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KOSHOJI YOSIE	4 sindachimakino, Sennan-City. OSAKA, Japan	KOSHOJI YOSIE	
YOSHIYA SUGIMOTO	808-8 Higashigaoka-cho, Kishinada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	YOSHIYA SUGIMOTO	
TOSHIHIKO BANDO	3426-40 Misaki-cho Tannowa, Sennan-Gun, Osaka, Japan	TOSHIHIKO BANDO	
HIRONOBU SONODA.	190-4 Ashibe-cho. izumi-shi. Osaka. Japan.	HIRONOBU. SONODA.	
Aoy Matase	388-7 Hakomura Hannon City Osaka Japan	Aoy Matase	
Daisuke Oda	262-12 Shimoida Hannon City Osaka Japan	Daisuke Oda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at: Change.org?
Karumi Oda	262-12 Shimada, Minami City Osaka - Japan	Karumi Oda	
Takumi Oda	"	Takumi Oda	
Ryuma Oda	"	Ryuma Oda	
Tokinori Kadoya	2547 Kaminogo, Izumisano, Osaka, Japan	Tokinori Kadoya	
Inoue Tsunehito	136-17 Nakaku Docho-cho Sakaishi, Osaka Japan	Inoue Tsunehito	
Nozomi Tomatsu	827-11 Nakasho, Izumisano, Osaka, Japan	Nozomi Tomatsu	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
HIROMI MIDO	9-15-201, Ajiharahommachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka, Japan	HIROMI MIDO	
YUKI SEKIYA	5-5-39, Kire, Hirano-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka OSAKA, Japan	YUKI SEKIYA	
AKANE YANO	2-2-22, Higashisukematacho, Izumiotsu-shi, OSAKA, Japan	AKANE YANO	
Saori Ishikawa	1156-19, asonaka, kaizukashi, Osaka, Japan	Saori Ishikawa	
Mikio Hashiguchi	3-5-29-307, Fuseyacho, Izumishi, Osaka, Japan	Mikio Hashiguchi	
Yuri Hata	3-14-8, Nagahigashi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi, Japan	Yuri Hata	✓

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YUUSUKE MATSUZONO	1-22-A4-505, Yamada-nishi, Suitashi, OSAKA, Japan	YUUSUKE MATSUZONO	
JUNKO MATSUZONO	"	JUNKO MATSUZONO	
DAISUKE MINO	2-18-22, TSUKAHARA, TAKATSUKISHI, OSAKA, Japan	DAISUKE MINO	
MIWA MINO	"	MIWA MINO	
KAORU YASUDA	3-22-501, Oimazato, Higashinari-ku, Osaka City, Japan	KAORU YASUDA	✓
MASATSUGU FUKUMURA	8-4-407, Tamatsukuri motomachi, Tennoujiku,	MASATSUGU FUKUMURA	

Osaka City, Japan

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NOZOMI ASAHI	4-4-1-701 Higashi-izumigaoka, Toyonaka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	NOZOMI ASAHI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MASAHARU UMETANI	665-3-3-908. sechigo. karizuka-shi, OSAKA, Japan	MASAHARU UMETANI	
HITOSHI TANAKA	2-12-4-306 Noda-cho, Kishiwada-shi, OSAKA, JAPAN	HITOSHI TANAKA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
ATSUSHI YUGE	6-13-54-904 Fuchu-cho, Izumi-shi, OSAKA, Japan	ATSUSHI YUGE	
AKIKO DOHMO	1-5-27-206 Koutybu nishinachi sakaiiku sakaishi OSAKA, Japan	AKIKO DOHMO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NORIKO KAMADA	<i>Osaka, Japan</i> 5-4-3 Uenoshiba-cho, Nishi-ku, Sakai-shi,	NORIKO KAMADA	
HIROSHI NAYA	4-13-2-1 Wakihamakaizuka-shi Osaka, Japan	HIROSHI NAYA	
NATSUKO MISHIMA	<i>Osaka Japan</i> 992-26 Kanacka-cho Kita-ku, Sakai-city	NATSUKO MISHIMA	
HIRONORI IMATA	291 Tai, Mihara-ku, Sakai-city, Osaka, Japan	HIRONORI IMATA	
TAKAFUMI HIRACHI	<i>Osaka, Japan</i> 11-18 Kita Aobadai Kawachinagano-city	TAKAFUMI HIRACHI	
YUKA KAWA I	1485-121 Shindachi Okanak, Senri-city, Osaka, Japan	YUKA KAWA I	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
HIROMITSU ITEYA	1511-1-105 Hineno, Izumisano-shi, OSAKA, Japan	HIROMITSU ITEYA	
KYŌKO ITEYA	"	KYŌKO ITEYA	
SHŌMA ITEYA	"	SHŌMA ITEYA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
CHINAMI OKUMURA	5-3-46-804 Habu-cho, Kishiwada-shi, OSAKA, Japan	CHINAMI OKUMURA	✓
KENJI OKUMURA	"	KENJI OKUMURA	
YAICHI OKUMURA	"	YAICHI. OKUMURA	
MOKICHI OKUMURA	"	MOKICHI OKUMURA	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kenji Misaka	8-37-3 kotobuki-cho, Izumiotsu-shi Osaka, Japan	Kenji Misaka	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YUKIYO ONISHI	32-37 UEMACHI KISHIWADA OSAKA JAPAN	YUKIYO ONISHI	
KATSUSHI ONISHI	32-37 UEMACHI KISHIWADA OSAKA JAPAN	KATSUSHI ONISHI	
TATSUYA ONISHI	32-37 UEMACHI KISHIWADA OSAKA JAPAN	TATSUYA ONISHI	
SADAKO MATSUMOTO	33-2 KANECHIKACHO KISHIWADA OSAKA JAPAN	SADAKO MATSUMOTO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TAKU KAWAGUCHI	14-54-23 Shinonome-cho, Izumi-ku, Osaka, Japan	TAKU KAWAGUCHI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

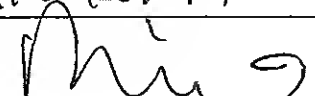
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MOTOHIRO UEKI	1-10-17 Fuseya-cho, Izumi-shi, OSAKA, Japan	MOTOHIRO UEKI	✓
AKI UEKI	"	AKI UEKI	
AKIRA FUJIWARA	637-10, ^{Shirai-cho} Naka-ku, Sakai-city, Osaka, Japan	AKIRA FUJIWARA	
MAIKO ARAKI	3-644-16, Kumatoricho asashironishi, sennangan ^{Osaka Japan}	MAIKO ARAKI	
EIKO KOBORI	1-6-F406, kitanoda, Higashi-ku, Sakai-city, Osaka, Japan	EIKO KOBORI	
RISA YOSHIOKA	5-12-31-102 Shigino-nishi, Jofo-ku, OSAKA, JPN		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MIKAKO TAKASHIMA	1-7-29-502, Sagisu, Fukushima, Osaka, Japan	MIKAKO TAKASHIMA	
HIROTAKE TOUDOU	1-15-30, Hatakenaka, Kaizuka city, Osaka, Japan	HIROTAKE TOUDOU	✓
ERI AZUMA	3-15-23, Nagasunakadori, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo, Japan	ERI AZUMA	
MIYUKI NAKANISHI	2-7-2-1203, Ajirokita, Higashiosaka-shi, Osaka	MIYUKI NAKANISHI	
SHINYA INOUE	2-2, Eiwa-cho, Dai-ito-shi, Osaka	SHINYA INOUE	✓
MASAHITO KAWASHIMA	14-54, Matsuhama-cho, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo	MASAHITO KAWASHIMA	✓

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at (Change.org?)
HIROAKI MORIGUCHI	1985-11, Kusabe, Nishiku, Sakai-shi, Osaka	HIROAKI MORIGUCHI	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KENJI INADA	34-17 Shimooichi Higashimachi, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo, Japan	KENJI INADA	✓

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MITSUO YAMANE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	M. Yamane	
SHUNSUKE INOUE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Shunsuke Inoue	
JUNKO NAGAI	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Junko Nagai	
NORINOKA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Norinoka Toshiko	
KAZUKO NAKAKITA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Kazuko Nakakita	
YUKIO MATSUDAIRA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Yukio Matsudaira	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical-welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org"

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
KAZUMICHI KAMAE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	kazumichi kamae	
YOKO KAMAE	"	yoko kamae	
KIYOMI TAJI	"	kiyomi taji	
Mathiyo Kitabatake	"	Mathiyo Kitabatake	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century, estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Mary H. Shintani	100 E. Eula Drive, Montebello CA 90640	Mary H. Shintani	
Shigeto Shintani	100 E. Eula Drive, Montebello, CA 90640	Shigeto Shintani	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.


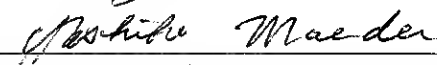

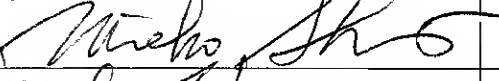
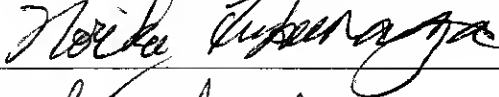
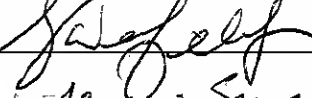
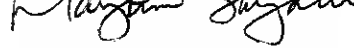
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
DONNA IGELMAN	7837 McGROARTY Street, SUNLAND, CA 91040		
Yoshiko Maeda	9944 Gerald Ave North Hills CA 91343		
Kumiko Takita	9551 Laurel Cyn Bl. #217, Arleta CA 91331		
MIEKO SHAPIRO	19824 WINGED FOOT WAY, NORTHridge CA 91326		
NORIKO FUKUNAGA	19017 VINCENTES St Northridge		
SHERRY NAGANO	5616 ETIWANDA DR #107 ARZANO, CA		
MATSUMI SATANO	15923 COMMUNITT ST. NORTH HILLS, CA 91343		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

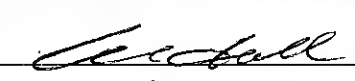
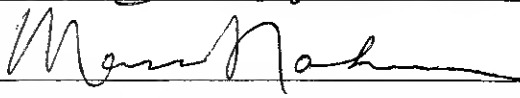
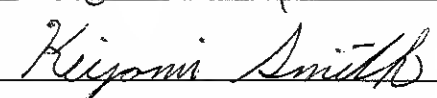
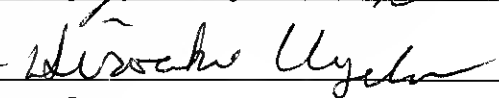
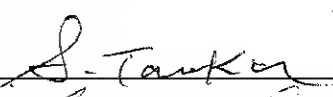
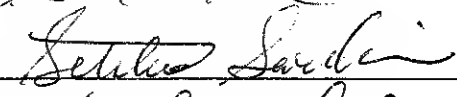
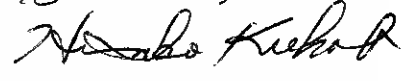
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kaori Hall	12617 Oxnard St #506, North Hollywood CA 91606		
MASAMI NAKAMORI	15941 COMMUNITY ST. N. HILLS 91343		
Keiyomi Smith	2754 E. Broadmoor Ave Simi V.		
HIROAKI UYEDA	13433 BRYSON ST. PANDORA CITY, CA 91402		
SHIZUKA TANAKA	9551 LAUREL CANYON BLVD #319 CA 91331		
SETSUKO SURUKI	11564 Viking Ave, Porter Ranch CA 91326		
Hisako Kokubo	6405 Hopo St. Simi Valley CA 93063		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century, estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
SAEKU NAKAMORI	15941 COMMUNITY ST. N. HILLS CA 91343	Saeko Nakamori	
TAMIE YAMACHU	1821 N. FREDERICK ST. BARBARE CA 91505	Tamie Yamach	
AARON SANWO	23442 Kingston Pl. Valencia CA 91354	Aaron San	
Yoshiko Komori	22040 Calvert st #9 Woodland Hills	Yoshiko Komori	
Tomoko Hill	3470 Rachael Ave Simi Valley	Tomoko Hill	
Dorothy Shiba	11601 Blythe st N Hollywood	Dorothy Shiba	
Hiroshi Seda	20753 Safinwood Dr San Luis Obispo CA 91350	Hiroshi Seda	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

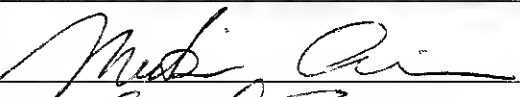

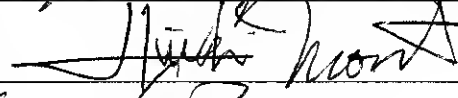
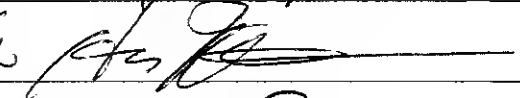
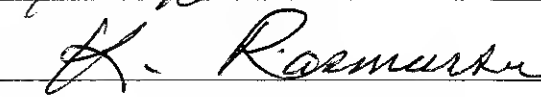
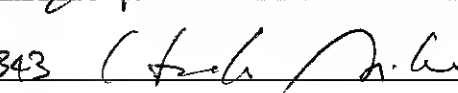
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MUTSUMI ARISUE	8371 NORTHGATE AVE CANTON PARK		
ANDY SAITO	8800 KESTER AVE PANORAMA CITY ^{CA}		
HIROSHI MOVOT	2700 Federal Ave, LA 90064		✓
NICK NAKAHARA	1310 Esplanade Blvd, Redondo Beach ^{CA} 90277		
KIMIKO RASMUSSEN	9627 Helen Ave Shadow Hills ^{CA} 91761		
HIROKO Aihara	16657 Lemarsh St. North Hills, CA 91343		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century, estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NANCY BARRY	4932 RACHEL AVE UKND CA 90713	Nancy L Barry	NO
John Barry	4932 Rachel Ave. Latwood CA	John Barry	NO
Deborah Teramoto	18604 Jeffrey Ave CERRITOS CA	Deborah Teramoto	NO
BILBENE KAWAHARA	1200 JOSEPHINE ST G.G., CA	Bilbene Kawahara	NO
YOSHIE YASUTAKE	12500 CORELLIAN CT CERRITOS CA 90703	Yoshie Yasutake	No
Sumio YASUTAKE	12500 CORELLIAN CT CERRITOS 90703	Sumio Yasutake	No

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at: Change.org?
Kouiti Misawa	4105 Maxbank Ave Lakewood	Kouiti Misawa	
Saki Sato		Saki Sato	
Makiko Watanabe	1624 Chestnut Ave, Long Beach	Makiko Watanabe	
MARIA GUZMAN	5356 JOSE AVE LAKEWOOD 90713	Maria Guzman	
Fukuyo Tanaka	5301 Cherry Ave Long Beach CA 90805	Fukuyo Tanaka	
TASHIHIRO TERAMOTO	18604 JEFFREY AVE, CERRITOS, CA 90703	Tashihiro Teramoto	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century, estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

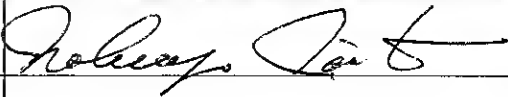
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org"

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NOBUYO SAITO	6549 CANDOR ST LAKEWOOD CA 90713		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MIYAKO MURATA	CA 17938 Los Pesos Cir. Fountain Valley	Miyako Murata	
MIYAKO INANO	CA 92708 9229 MOLT RIVER CIR. Fountain Valley	Miyako Inano	
Katsuko Tabuchi	CA 92708 16513 HEMLOCK Cir Fountain Valley	Katsuko Tabuchi	
Kaeko Bunya	92683 14592 Bowling Green St. Westminster CA	Kaeko Bunya	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
GARY NISHIKAWA	4482 SNOWBIRD CIR. CERRITOS, CA. 90703	Gary Nishikawa	
AYAKO PEREZ	1382 PEACOCK BLVD OCEANSIDE CA 92056	Ayako Perez	
Tanice Takimoto	550 N. Figueroa St #7084 L.A. CA 90012	Tanice Takimoto	
KYOKO OIKAWA	441 W. 3rd St. San Pedro, CA 90731	Kyoko Oikawa	
Aileen Willoughby	23039 Date Ave Torrance	Aileen Willoughby	
Hiroe Wolf	4220 W 178 St. Torrance, CA.	Hiroe Wolf	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents. "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

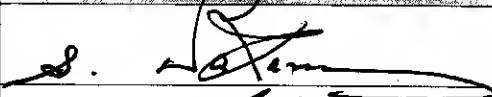
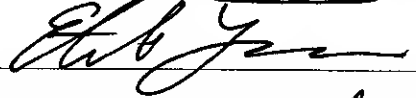

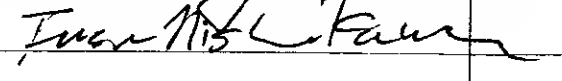
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org?
SHUNJI NAKAMURA	23 ASHFORD IRVINE CA 92618		
Etsuko Yokota	2224 Amirante Dr. San Pedro, CA 90732		
Yoshie Matsumura	16416 Gregorio Dr. Hacienda H.T.S CA 91745		
Fusae Nishikawa	4482 Snowbird Cir. Cerritos, CA 90703		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MITSUO YAMANE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	M. Yamane	
SHUNSUKE INOUE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Shunsuke Inoue	
JUNKO NAGAI	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Junko Nagai	
NORIKO	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	NORIKO YOSHIDA	
KAZUKO NAKAKITA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	nakakita kazuko	
YUKIO MATSUDAIRA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	yukio matsudaira	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MITSUO YAMANE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	M. Yamane	
SHUNSUKE INOUE	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Shunsuke Inoue	
JUNKO NAGAI	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	Junko Nagai	
NORINOKA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	NORINOKA TOSHIO	
KAZUKO NAKAKITA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	nakakita kazuko	
yukio MAESUDAIRA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	yukio maesudaira	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
NOKIKO MATSUDAIRA	TKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Noiko MATSUDAIRA	
YASUCHIKA SAKAMOTO	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Yasuchika Sakamoto	
MASAMI KODERA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	KODERA, Masami	
Kumagai Yuko	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Yukio Kumagai	
MINORU HORIE	EBARKI, OSAKA JAPAN	H. HORIE	
SHIGIKO SAKAMOTO	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	S. SAKAMOTO	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Naoki NAGAMURA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	N. Nagamura	
Koda, Shigeru	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	S. Koda	
INOMATA, MACHIKO	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	M. Inomata	
YUKIKO NAKAMURA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Y. Nakamura	
HATHIRO, FUJIKAWA	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	H. Fujikawa	
Yoshiaki Enjo	TAKATSUKI OSAKA JAPAN	Y. Yoshiaki Enjo	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
MASAO KUBOTA	TAKATsUKi OSAKA JAPAN	M. Kubota	
TAKAKIYO UMEDA	"	T. Umeda	
MASARU OMORI	"	M. Omori	
SHIGEO TSUJI	KYOTO JAPAN	S. Tsuji	
KENI TAKESHIMA	HIRAKATA OSAKA JAPAN	K. Takeshima	
MASAO TOMITA	KUSATSU SIGA. JAPAN	M. Tomita	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

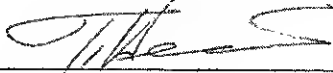
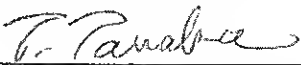
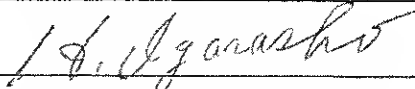


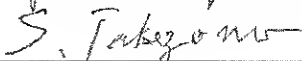
These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
TOSHIO HEMMI	Takatsuki, OSAKA, JAPAN		
Teruaki Tanaka	Takatsuki, Osaka, Japan.		
Hideraki Igarashi	Takatsuki, Osaka, Japan		
AKITO NAKASHIMA	Takatsuki Osaka Japan		
YOSHIIKO NAKAJIMA	Asahiya Hyogo, Japan		
Saia Takezono	Kyoto Japan		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
YOSHIKO OMORI	TAKATSUKI, OSAKA, JAPAN	Yoshiko Omori	
Kayoko Yabumochi	"	Kayoko Yabumochi	
Harumi Kasuga	"	Harumi Kasuga	
Junko Okamoto	"	Junko Okamoto	
Seiko Mishigaki	"	Seiko Mishigaki	
Yuri Omori	"	Yuri Omori	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Mae Kubota	Takatsuki Osaka Japan	mae kubota	
Kimiko Inui	"	Kimiko Inui	
Sachiko Ishida	"	Sachiko Ishida	
IKUKO Sakai	"	IKUKO Sakai	
TAKAKO TANAKA	" "	TAKAKO Tanaka	
YOKO HOMAN	" "	Yoko Homan	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Kei Nakagawa	14824 Bothell Way NE, Lake Forest PK WA 98155	Kei	
Yoshiko Samukawa	15400 NE 3rd PL Bellevue WA 98007	Y. Samukawa	
Tomoko Takeuchi	200 99th AVE #28, Bellevue WA 98004	T. Takeuchi	
EIKO HIYANE	3830 24th AVE S Seattle, WA 98108	Eiko Hiyane	
SETSUKO IREI	17431 AMBAUM BLVD S UNIT D28 SEATTLE WA 98148-1737	Setsubo Irei	
Sumiyō Kato	2022 So Columbian way Seattle 98108	Sumiyō Kato	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.







These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
AKIKO LARSON	98006 6713 156TH AVE SE BELLEVUE WA		
SEIKO KONGA	8405 SE 47TH PL METACON (CLAND) WA 98040		
MASAKO KAWAMOTO	2631 NE PARK DR ISSAQUAH		
Mikiko Takamura	P O Box 6911 Bellevue WA 98008		
Yoko Smidt	5303 156th Dr NE WA 98052		
Kazuko Asano	1111 ONE 41st Dr #42 Kirkland WA 98033		

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well'" at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org
TAKAO YAMASHITA	10126 51 st Ave SW Seattle WA 98146	Takao Yamashita	
Hiroaki Fukumoto	1655 8th Ave NE, Shoreline WA 98155	Hiroaki Fukumoto	
Dong Inmachi	3322 24 th Ave S. Seattle 98144	Dong Inmachi	
Misa Shimizu	8641 9th Ave, SW Seattle WA 98106	Misa Shimizu	
SHIGEKO SHIMIZU	231 145th Pl. SE Bellevue WA 98007	S. Shimizu	
RYUICHI SHIMIZU	SAME AS ABOVE	R. Shimizu	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org
Mariko Cho	14210 SE 44 th St Bellevue WA 98006	M. Cho	
Akemi Nagakura	1814 184 th Ave NE Bellevue WA 98008	Akemi Nagakura	
Yuri Brockett	13413 NE 36 th Pl. Bellevue WA 98005	Y. Brockett	
Akiko Kurosawa	300 145 th Pl SE Bellevue WA 98007	A. Kurosawa	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the latter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	Signature	Signed at Change.org
Junko Tsumura	1456 185th Ave. NE Bellevue WA 98008	<i>J. Tsumura</i>	
HIROKO MATSUO	1464 185th Ave NE Bellevue WA 98008	<i>Hiroko Matsu</i>	

We are strongly against teaching false history at schools in California.

The California Department of Education is planning to include the topic of "Comfort Women" in *History-Social Science* classes for 10th Graders. Here are the contents: "Comfort Women," a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. "Comfort Women" can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century, estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

These are distorted images of comfort women that are being spread by South Korea and People's Republic of China for the purpose of Japan bashing. The fact is that "Comfort Women" is a euphemism for camp following prostitute earning high salaries. Brothels were run by private parties, but the Japanese Imperial Army got involved in the management to protect the health and the dignity of Comfort Women from the exploitation and unfair working condition by the brothel owners. These facts were described in many official Allied documents that were prepared by Office of War Information, South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section during World War II.

There were Comfort Women who had been connected with the "oldest profession on earth" before becoming comfort women, but many Comfort Women were poor victims who were sold to private brokers by their parents for paying off their families' debt and had to work against their will. In 1994, Japanese government acknowledged Comfort Women's sufferings brought by the Comfort Women system and sent a letter of apology signed by the Prime Minister with up to total \$50,000 for the medical welfare support and compensation to each of the former Comfort Women from Korea, Taiwan, Philippine, Indonesia and Netherlands, but not to Japanese Comfort Women who made up half of total Comfort Women in World War II. The project solved all Comfort Women issues with other nations except for 175 former Korean Comfort Women who rejected to receive the letter and money, which is the reason why Comfort Women issues have continued until now.

Japan was the first nation that acknowledged mistreatment of women during WWII, but there have been many female war victims in the world. There were Japanese Comfort Women for GIs in state-run brothels called Recreation Amusement Association that was established by the request from the US to prevent numerous number of rapes of Japanese women by GIs that happened during early occupation of Japan by the US. The US government has never mentioned about it, and Japan has never demanded apology and compensation for it.

Should the distorted history of Comfort Women be taught at schools, it will definitely cause prejudice and discrimination against Japanese and Japanese-Americans and have negative impact on Japan-US relation. It may even cause hatred amongst those who wish to live in a peaceful community. Indeed, harassing and bullying Japanese students using this issue is happening. We are strongly against teaching distorted history of Comfort Women at schools and support the petition entitled "Write 'Comfort Women were well paid prostitutes, sold their service to US Army as well' at Change.org

<https://goo.gl/pZJXTI>

Printed Name	Address	signature	Signed at Change.org?
Misao K. Choi	8105 232 ST SE Woodinville WA	Misao K. Choi	
NOBU SHEARON	21213 NE 14 th PL BAHAMATHISH, WA	N. Shearon	
MOTOAKI ASHIZAWA	20713 NE 142 ND ST, WOODINVILLE, WA 98077	Motoaki Ashizawa	
HIROKO ASHIZAWA	20713 NE 142 ND ST WOODINVILLE WA 98077	Hiroko Ashizawa	